

**(b) Requirements**

To be eligible to receive Federal grants, an accreditation organization referred to in subsection (a) must meet the following requirements:

(1) At all times after 90 days after September 4, 2003, the organization shall have in effect, for each facility that it is responsible for accrediting, accreditation standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison rape.

(2) At all times after 1 year after the date of the adoption of the final rule under section 15607(a)(4) of this title, the organization shall, in addition to any other such standards that it may promulgate relevant to the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison rape, adopt accreditation standards consistent with the national standards adopted pursuant to such final rule.

(Pub. L. 108-79, §9, Sept. 4, 2003, 117 Stat. 987.)

**§ 15609. Definitions**

In this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

**(1) Carnal knowledge**

The term “carnal knowledge” means contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration of any sort, however slight.

**(2) Inmate**

The term “inmate” means any person incarcerated or detained in any facility who is accused of, convicted of, sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for, violations of criminal law or the terms and conditions of parole, probation, pretrial release, or diversionary program.

**(3) Jail**

The term “jail” means a confinement facility of a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency to hold—

- (A) persons pending adjudication of criminal charges; or
- (B) persons committed to confinement after adjudication of criminal charges for sentences of 1 year or less.

**(4) HIV**

The term “HIV” means the human immunodeficiency virus.

**(5) Oral sodomy**

The term “oral sodomy” means contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus.

**(6) Police lockup**

The term “police lockup” means a temporary holding facility of a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency to hold—

- (A) inmates pending bail or transport to jail;
- (B) inebriates until ready for release; or
- (C) juveniles pending parental custody or shelter placement.

**(7) Prison**

The term “prison” means any confinement facility of a Federal, State, or local govern-

ment, whether administered by such government or by a private organization on behalf of such government, and includes—

- (A) any local jail or police lockup; and
- (B) any juvenile facility used for the custody or care of juvenile inmates.

**(8) Prison rape**

The term “prison rape” includes the rape of an inmate in the actual or constructive control of prison officials.

**(9) Rape**

The term “rape” means—

- (A) the carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, sexual assault with an object, or sexual fondling of a person, forcibly or against that person’s will;
- (B) the carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, sexual assault with an object, or sexual fondling of a person not forcibly or against the person’s will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth or his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity; or
- (C) the carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, sexual assault with an object, or sexual fondling of a person achieved through the exploitation of the fear or threat of physical violence or bodily injury.

**(10) Sexual assault with an object**

The term “sexual assault with an object” means the use of any hand, finger, object, or other instrument to penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person.

**(11) Sexual fondling**

The term “sexual fondling” means the touching of the private body parts of another person (including the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks) for the purpose of sexual gratification.

**(12) Exclusions**

The terms and conditions described in paragraphs (9) and (10) shall not apply to—

- (A) custodial or medical personnel gathering physical evidence, or engaged in other legitimate medical treatment, in the course of investigating prison rape;
- (B) the use of a health care provider’s hands or fingers or the use of medical devices in the course of appropriate medical treatment unrelated to prison rape; or
- (C) the use of a health care provider’s hands or fingers and the use of instruments to perform body cavity searches in order to maintain security and safety within the prison or detention facility, provided that the search is conducted in a manner consistent with constitutional requirements.

(Pub. L. 108-79, §10, Sept. 4, 2003, 117 Stat. 987.)

**CHAPTER 148—WINDSTORM IMPACT REDUCTION**

Sec.	
15701.	Findings.
15702.	Definitions.
15703.	National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program.

Sec.	
15704.	National Advisory Committee on Windstorm Impact Reduction.
15705.	Savings clause.
15706.	Authorization of appropriations.
15707.	Coordination.

### § 15701. Findings

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Hurricanes, tropical storms, tornadoes, and thunderstorms can cause significant loss of life, injury, destruction of property, and economic and social disruption. All States and regions are vulnerable to these hazards.

(2) The United States currently sustains several billion dollars in economic damages each year due to these windstorms. In recent decades, rapid development and population growth in high-risk areas has greatly increased overall vulnerability to windstorms.

(3) Improved windstorm impact reduction measures have the potential to reduce these losses through—

(A) cost-effective and affordable design and construction methods and practices;

(B) effective mitigation programs at the local, State, and national level;

(C) improved data collection and analysis and impact prediction methodologies;

(D) engineering research on improving new structures and retrofitting existing ones to better withstand windstorms, atmospheric-related research to better understand the behavior and impact of windstorms on the built environment, and subsequent application of those research results; and

(E) public education and outreach.

(4) There is an appropriate role for the Federal Government in supporting windstorm impact reduction. An effective Federal program in windstorm impact reduction will require interagency coordination, and input from individuals, academia, the private sector, and other interested non-Federal entities.

(Pub. L. 108-360, title II, §202, Oct. 25, 2004, 118 Stat. 1675.)

#### SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 108-360, title II, §201, Oct. 25, 2004, 118 Stat. 1675, provided that: “This Act [probably should be ‘this title’, enacting this chapter and amending section 1885d of this title] may be cited as the ‘National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act of 2004.’”

### § 15702. Definitions

In this chapter:

#### (1) Director

The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

#### (2) Program

The term “Program” means the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program established by section 15703(a) of this title.

#### (3) State

The term “State” means each of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern

Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

#### (4) Windstorm

The term “windstorm” means any storm with a damaging or destructive wind component, such as a hurricane, tropical storm, tornado, or thunderstorm.

(Pub. L. 108-360, title II, §203, Oct. 25, 2004, 118 Stat. 1676.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title II of Pub. L. 108-360, Oct. 25, 2004, 118 Stat. 1675, which is classified generally to this chapter. For complete classification of title II to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 15701 of this title and Tables.

### § 15703. National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program

#### (a) Establishment

There is established the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program.

#### (b) Objective

The objective of the Program is the achievement of major measurable reductions in losses of life and property from windstorms. The objective is to be achieved through a coordinated Federal effort, in cooperation with other levels of government, academia, and the private sector, aimed at improving the understanding of windstorms and their impacts and developing and encouraging implementation of cost-effective mitigation measures to reduce those impacts.

#### (c) Interagency Working Group

Not later than 90 days after October 25, 2004, the Director shall establish an Interagency Working Group consisting of representatives of the National Science Foundation, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and other Federal agencies as appropriate. The Director shall designate an agency to serve as Chair of the Working Group and be responsible for the planning, management, and coordination of the Program, including budget coordination. Specific agency roles and responsibilities under the Program shall be defined in the implementation plan required under subsection (e). General agency responsibilities shall include the following:

(1) The National Institute of Standards and Technology shall support research and development to improve building codes and standards and practices for design and construction of buildings, structures, and lifelines.

(2) The National Science Foundation shall support research in engineering and the atmospheric sciences to improve the understanding of the behavior of windstorms and their impact on buildings, structures, and lifelines.

(3) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall support atmospheric sciences research to improve the understanding of the behavior of windstorms and their impact on buildings, structures, and lifelines.

(4) The Federal Emergency Management Agency shall support the development of risk